

Third Edition

It Could Happen to Anyone

Why Battered Women Stay

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FOR INFORMATION:

SAGE Publications, Inc. 2455 Teller Road Thousand Oaks, California 91320 E-mail: order@sagepub.com

SAGE Publications Ltd. 1 Oliver's Yard 55 City Road London, EC1Y 1SP United Kingdom

SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd. B 1/I 1 Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area Mathura Road, New Delhi 110 044 India

SAGE Publications Asia-Pacific Pte. Ltd. 3 Church Street #10-04 Samsung Hub Singapore 049483

Acquisitions Editor: Kassie Graves Editorial Assistant: Elizabeth Luizzi Production Editor: Stephanie Palermini

Typesetter: Hurix Systems Pvt. Ltd. Proofreader: Talia Greenberg

Indexer: Teddy Diggs

Copy Editor: Rachel Keith

Cover Designer: Candice Harman Marketing Manager: Erica DeLuca Permissions Editor: Adele Hutchinson Copyright © 2014 by SAGE Publications, Inc.

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Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

LaViolette, Alyce D.

Why battered women stay: it could happen to anyone / Alvce D. LaViolette, Ola W. Barnett. - Third edition.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-4522-7774-5 (pbk.: alk. paper) 1. Abused women-United States-Case studies. 2. Abused wives-United States-Case studies. I. Barnett, Ola W. II. Title.

HV6626.2.B27 2014

362.82'920973-dc23

2013000547

This book is printed on acid-free paper.



SFI label applies to text stock

13 14 15 16 17 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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It Could Happen to Anyone

Foreword

couple of years ago, when my husband was away on a business trip **1** and my sons had a day off from school, I slipped while running from the shower to answer the phone. I had been waiting for that call all morning and, as luck would have it, the phone started ringing just as I got the shampoo into a nice lather. In what seemed like an instant, my right foot went out from under me, my body twisted, and my head hit the woodwork on the wall before slamming down on the polished slate floor. Trying hard not to pass out so that my children wouldn't find me and then bring in the neighbors to rescue their naked mother, I realized that the right side of my face was resting in a pool of blood. When I finally looked in the mirror, I saw a deep gash just above my right eye, like the kind of cut a boxer gets when an opponent connects with a left jab. The hospital is within walking distance of our house, but my sons were still too young at the time to leave home alone, so off they went with me. They were feeling guilty for not having answered the phone themselves, and they were worried about what would happen to me at the hospital. As I walked hand in hand with them and saw the fear on their faces, it suddenly dawned on me: "Damn, I look like a battered wife. This visit to the emergency room is going to take forever. They're going to ask me dozens of questions, and they won't believe me when I tell them how it really happened. Maybe they'll even question the kids separately while my face is being stitched."

Domestic violence—it could happen to anyone? Not in the eyes of the hospital staff who treated me that Friday morning. The intake clerk was more concerned about the kind of insurance I had than about my injury. The nurse asked me rather perfunctorily how I got the injury, but she never made eye contact with me as she busied herself setting out the medical supplies the doctor would be using. As the doctor examined my eye, he chuckled, and with my children sitting right beside me, he asked, "What happened? Did your husband beat you up?" That was the proverbial last straw; the ER doc got an earful. "As a matter of fact," I began, "I really

expected you to seriously question me about how I got hurt. Domestic violence isn't funny. Do you know what I do for a living?" Of course, he didn't, but I filled him in. Maybe my lecture will make him think twice before he talks to an injured woman like that again, although I strongly doubt it. I am fairly certain that the experience had a more profound effect on me than on any of the hospital staff I encountered, including the ER physician.

Walking home from the hospital, I remembered my earlier thought— "I look like a battered wife"-and asking myself in the light of the ER staff's response, "What does a 'battered wife' look like? What did I need to look like for the staff at that hospital to be concerned about my safety?" In the pages that follow, Alyce LaViolette and Ola Barnett's answer to the first question is, "Any woman." In the diversity of battered women's voices that they present and in their own words, they emphasize that domestic violence can occur in wealthy households as well as poor ones; among couples of any race or ethnicity; among Native Americans and descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, as well as recently arrived immigrants and refugees; among the young and the old, the physically abled and the disabled; among those who are straight as well as those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered. Nevertheless, one of the things I like most about this book is the authors' simultaneous awareness of the importance of disadvantage and marginalization in the etiology of domestic violence. Yes, it can happen to anyone, but research is increasingly showing that women who are economically and socially disadvantaged—women who are poor, nonwhite, noncitizens or refugees, very young or very old, disabled, and/or not heterosexual—are often at especially high risk of violent victimization and also are often overlooked or neglected by service providers. The irony of the dual effects of disadvantage and marginalization in terms of victimization and service provision are not lost on me in light of my own experience. When I went to the hospital that Friday morning, my statuses were pretty obvious: I am an upper-middle-class, white, U.S.-born, forty-something, physically abled, heterosexual woman-I'm not supposed to be battered because that happens to Other women. Yet, had I been one of those Other women-and this book documents this point well-abuse may have been suspected, but I would not necessarily have been asked about it, and I likely would have been treated with disdain or even hostility.

But LaViolette and Barnett do not just cite research studies or their own practice experiences to make these points; instead, they let us hear the pain, the personal conflicts, and the tremendous strength and resilience of the real experts on domestic violence—battered women. Interspersed with statistics and research findings are the stories of battered women from diverse backgrounds, stories usually told in their own words. It is these stories, I think, that do most to shatter the stereotypes of what a battered woman

"looks like" and how she's supposed to think, feel, and act. Moreover, these stories document not only the diversity of battered women, but also the diversity of their experiences. They force us to rethink traditional definitions and images of battering. I have long argued that standard measures of physical and psychological abuse, with their long list of horrors, miss the point. Some batterers hit and punch to control and punish their partners, some restrict social contacts or disconnect the telephone, and some tailor the battering to the specific vulnerabilities of the victim—after all, being intimate brings with it knowledge of a partner's otherwise secret fears. Our measures of who did what to whom how many times typically do not identify these very individualized forms of abuse. Instead, we hear them in women's personal accounts, and LaViolette and Barnett must be applauded for including these women's words. As those of us in academia continue to argue over whether it is methodologically more sound to use broad or narrow definitions of abuse, this book reminds us to do what we should have been doing all along: listen to battered women.

Let the reader beware: This is not a "fun" or entertaining book to read. It is a powerful, often gut-wrenching book that you may have to read in small pieces, not only to deal with your emotional reactions, especially to some of the women's experiences, but also to think long and hard about the issues it raises. For me, for example, the book brought to the surface many of the conflicts I feel in working to eliminate violence against women and increase women's safety, while at the same time holding batterers accountable for their behavior. We often encourage battered women to leave abusive relationships, but leaving for some women may mean giving up eligibility for public housing, the only housing they can afford. Many of us in the battered women's movement have advocated for mandatory arrest policies only to find following the enactment of such legislation more women being caught in the police net, usually for defending themselves or retaliating against a batterer—behavior that is nonetheless violent in the eyes of the criminal justice system. Mandatory arrest laws have also had a disproportionate impact on communities of color. And do we really want to solve the problem of domestic violence by locking more men away in prisons and jails that have abandoned the goal of rehabilitation?

In Why Battered Women Stay, Alyce LaViolette and Ola Barnett challenge us to think critically about how we *imagine* battered women and batterers, and about how we *respond* to battered women and batterers. As we embark on a new century, I think that unfortunately *inclusivity* remains an elusive goal of the battered women's movement. LaViolette and Barnett and, most important, the battered women whose voices we hear in these pages remind us that if we exclude any group from our work, we will not

succeed in ending violence. This goal of inclusivity remains elusive to some extent because of the current political climate dominated by a "lock 'em up and throw away the key" mentality. However, not all women and men are equally likely to be locked up; it is the disadvantaged and marginalized who, as always, bear the brunt of this burden. As we begin the 21st century, then, we must reevaluate our current policy goals for meeting the needs of battered women and addressing men's violence. And that reevaluation must include a critical analysis of how each policy may impact—for better or for worse—women and men from *all* social groups in our society.

When I sat down to read this book, I certainly didn't think I had all the answers, but I was pretty confident I had a good bit of the puzzle sorted out. This book substantially shook my confidence, and I'm grateful to Alyce LaViolette and Ola Barnett for the wake-up call.

-Claire M. Renzetti

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Acknowledgments

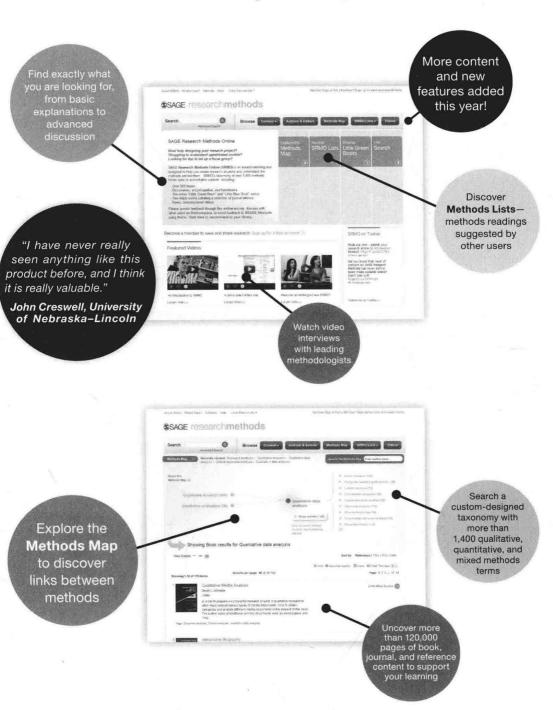
The authors wish to thank Sage's award-winning acquisitions editor, Kassie Graves, for her support and commitment to the third edition of this book. We also wish to express our appreciation to Claire M. Renzetti for her dramatic and heartfelt foreword. We wish to give special thanks to Carol V. Harnish, who critiqued and edited all the editions of this book and also provided some contextual content. We also wish to thank Lesley Blake and Devin Blake for their editing and technical preparations of the manuscript. A big thanks to Don Barnett for being a "man of the hour" whenever needed.

Alyce LaViolette wishes to thank her mother, whose life was an inspiration, whose advocacy touched many lives, and whose death has left an incredible void. Alyce wishes to thank her father, who is a role model of courage and dedication to family, friends, and community; a man who is a constant source of strength to his children and grandchildren; and a man who is what a Hallmark Father's Day card is all about. Alyce also wants to thank her partner, Gail, for her ongoing encouragement and editing. She wishes to acknowledge her children, Jay and Corinne, for their spirit and audacity. Alyce also wishes to acknowledge the best coauthor anyone could wish for. Ola's integrity is exceptional and her friendship invaluable.

Ola Barnett wishes to thank her many professors and colleagues who have motivated her throughout a lifetime of academic pursuits. Because of their efforts, she has this unique opportunity to contribute to society's efforts to eliminate family violence. She treasures her supportive husband, daughters, and grandchildren. Ola wishes to thank Alyce for her lifetime of dedication and advocacy on behalf of battered women. She too values her friendship with Alyce, extending over 30 years. Ola also wants to call attention to Alyce's success in making battered women's case histories come alive in this book.

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Brief Contents

List of Case Studies	xii
Foreword	xv
Acknowledgments	xix
Introduction	1
Chapter 1: Weaving the Fabric of Abuse: Learned Helplessness and Learned Hopelessness	17
Chapter 2: Institutional Battering: The Power of the Patriarchy	49
Chapter 3: Victimization: Why Does It Happen to Her?	85
Chapter 4: Living With Fear: The Force That Holds, Molds, and Controls	115
Chapter 5: Meltdown: The Impact of Stress and Learned Helplessness	143
Chapter 6: Catalysts for Change	169
Chapter 7: Voices of Hope: Survivors Speak	199
Appendix A	207
Appendix B	217
Appendix C	221
Appendix D	223
Appendix E	225
Appendix F	231
References	239
Index	309
About the Authors	319

Detailed Contents

List of Case Studies	xii
Foreword	xv
Acknowledgments	xix
Introduction	1
History of the Battered Women's Movement	4
Domestic Violence: The Facts	5
Statistics on Violence Against Women	6
Statistics of Intimate Partner Abuse Among Racial and	
Ethnic Groups in the United States	7
Statistics of Intimate Partner Abuse Within Cross-Cultur	al
and Global Communities	8
Intimate Partner Violence Within Special Populations	8
The Truths of Domestic Violence	10
Patterns of Violence	10
The Reality of Domestic Violence	11
Understanding Battered Women	12
Why Does She Stay?	15
Chapter 1: Weaving the Fabric of Abuse: Learned Helplessness	
and Learned Hopelessness	17
Socialization	18
Affiliation and Socialization	19
Sexism	21
Sexism and Power	22
Cultural Support for Male-to-Female Violence	23
A Change of Attitude	25
Sexism and Therapy	26
Practice and Policy With Immigrants	28
Is It Safe to Use Couples or Family Therapy With	
Abusive Couples?	30

	Families	31
	Overlap of Intimate Partner Abuse and Child Abuse	32
	Children Exposed to Marital Violence	34
	Learning to Be Violent	35
	Social Learning	36
	Childhood Socialization	37
	The Role of Learning and the Pattern of Violence	39
	Walker's Cycle of Violence Theory	39
	Learned Hopefulness	40
	Relationship Commitment	42
	Marital Satisfaction	43
	Failure to Recognize Abuse	45
	Approach-Avoidance Conflict and Entrapment	46
	Summary	47
Ch	napter 2: Institutional Battering: The Power of the Patriarchy	49
	Below the Poverty Line and Below the Belt	50
	Economic Dependence and Remaining With an Abuser	54
	Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs	56
	Religion	57
	Clergy's Responses to Intimate Partner Violence	60
	Morality: A Reason for Staying	63
	The Failure of Military Responses to Intimate Partner Violence	64
	Sexual Assault in Battering Relationships	65
	Justice and the System	66
	Police Policies Concerning Intimate Partner Violence	67
	Research on Police Policies	68
	The Need for Rational Consequences for IPV Offenders	70
	Concerns About Police Discretion	70
	Mandatory Arrest	72
	Dual Arrest	74
	Domestic Abuse Response Teams (DARTs)	74
	Community IPV Response Teams	75
	Police as Batterers	75
	The Court's Management of IPV Cases	76
	Judges	76
	Protection Orders	76
	Specialized Domestic Violence Courts	78
	Custody Issues	79
	Survivor Compensation	82
	Summary	83

Chapter 3: Victimization: Why Does It Happen to Her?	85
Are Battered Women Different?	86
Victim Differences	87
Special Populations	88
Teenage and College Women	88
Older Women	89
Rural Women	90
Professional Women	91
Lesbians	92
Immigrant Women	95
Cross-Cultural Issues	96
Childhood Abuse	98
Repeat Victimization	99
Personality Traits	99
Victim Blaming	101
Attributions in Violent Relationships	102
Social Support	104
Blaming Alcohol	106
Effects of Captivity	107
Stockholm Syndrome	108
Traumatic Bonding	109
Treblinka	110
Forced Institutionalization	112
Conformity and Obedience	113
Summary	114
Chapter 4: Living With Fear: The Force That Holds,	
Molds, and Controls	115
Recognizing Marital Violence	116
The Subjective and Objective Nature of Fear	117
Learning to Fear	121
Emotional/Psychological Abuse	123
Punishment Effects and Fear	125
The Nature of Gender Violence	128
The Multidimensionality of Violence	131
Summary	141
Chapter 5: Meltdown: The Impact of Stress and	
Learned Helplessness	143
Violence-Induced Stress	144
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	146

Attachment	152
Frustration, Problem Solving, Coping Skills,	
and Learned Helplessness	153
Frustration	153
Problem Solving	154
Coping Skills	155
Learned Helplessness	157
The Battered Woman Syndrome	161
Summary	167
Chapter 6: Catalysts for Change	169
The Importance of Prevention	169
Empowerment of Battered Women	173
Shelters	174
Leaving/Staying: Helping on an Individual Level	176
Leaving/Staying: Helping on a Community Level	178
Reducing Male Violence in Ongoing Relationships	179
International Catalysts for Change	180
Institutional Interventions	182
Religious Institutions	182
Economic Independence	184
Proactive Medical Care	185
The Violence Against Women Act	186
Battered Women and Child Protective Services (CPS)	188
Changing Legal Interventions in Child Custody	190
The Criminal Justice System	192
Police Training	192
The Military	193
Chapter 7: Voices of Hope: Survivors Speak	199
Do Women Remain in Abusive Relationships?	203
Leaving an Abuser	204
Karen's Catalysts for Change	204
Karen Revisited	205
Appendix A: Estimates of Intimate Partner Violence	207
A.1: Nonfatal Physical Assaults of Intimate Partners	208
A.2: Injuries of Intimate Partners	209
A.3: Homicides of Intimate Partners	210
A.4: Racial Differences in Assaults of and by Intimates	211
A.5: Dating Violence	212

A.6: Lesbian Intimate Partner Violence	213
A.7: Elder Abuse Prevalence and Identity of Abusers	214
A.8: Sexual Assaults of Intimate Partners	215
A.9: Stalking of Intimate Partners	216
Appendix B: Statistical Data About Violence Against Intimates	217
B.1: Homicides of and by Intimates	217
B.2: Dating Violence	218
B.3: A Comparison of Prevalence Estimates of Elder Abuse	218
B.4: Estimates of Costs of Intimate Partner Violence	218
B.5: Sexual Assault Fact Sheet	219
B.6: Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Rape, Physical	
Violence, and Stalking Victimization by an Intimate	
Partner Among U.S. Women (NIPSVS, 2010)	219
B.7: Estimates of Repeat Victimization or Assault	220
Appendix C: A Context-Sensitive Aggression Scale	221
Appendix D: Miscellaneous Facts	223
D.1: VAWA Protections of Abused Women and Children	223
D.2: Gendered Pattern of Injuries of Intimates	224
Appendix E: General Learning Information	225
E.1: Understanding Divergence in Research Findings	225
E.2: Learning Research	225
Classical Conditioning: Pavlov and His Dog	226
Extinction and Spontaneous Recovery	226
Operant Conditioning: Skinner and His Rat	226
E.3: Reinforcement	227
Definitions	227
Additional Facts About Reinforcement	228
E.4: Punishment	228
Definitions	228
Additional Facts About Punishment	229
Appendix F: Specific Learning Experiments	231
F.1: The Use of Both Punishment and Reinforcement in Humans	231
F.2: Conflict in Animals	231
F.3: Punishment as a Discriminative Cue for Reinforcement	232
F.4: Punishment-Facilitated Attachment	232
F.5: Extinction Failure: Responses Fixated Through Punishment	232
F.6: The Gradual Buildup of Punishment	233
F.7: Matching Behavior	233
F.8: Stress	233

F.9: Predictable and Unpredictable Shock	234
F.10: Signaled Avoidance: Use of a Warning Signal	234
F.11: Nonsignaled Avoidance: The Use of Temporal	
Cues to Know When to Make an Avoidance Response	234
F.12: A Warning Signal Generates Fear	235
F.13: Motivation Following Frustration by Nonreward	236
F.14: Frustration and Its Consequences	236
F.15: Learned Helplessness in Dogs	237
References	239
Index	309
About the Authors	319